

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

WE THE PATRIOTS USA, INC.,	:	
DIANE BONO,	:	
MICHELLE MELENDEZ,	:	Dkt. No.:1:21-cv-4954
MICHELLE SYNAKOWSKI,	:	
Plaintiffs,	:	
v.	:	
	:	
KATHLEEN HOCHUL - GOVERNOR	:	
OF NEW YORK; HOWARD	:	
ZUCKER, M.D. - COMMISSIONER,	:	
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT	:	
OF HEALTH	:	
Defendants.	:	SEPTEMBER 12, 2021

**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF EMERGENCY MOTION FOR  
TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

The Plaintiffs respectfully request the Court to issue an emergency temporary restraining order pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b) until the Court can fully hear their request for a preliminary injunction and make a final determination as to the constitutionality of New York State Health Regulation, Title 10, § 2.61.

**Factual Background**

On August 16, 2021, then New York Governor Andrew Cuomo promised New York health care workers that the state's coming COVID-19 vaccine mandate for healthcare workers would allow for "limited exceptions for those with religious or medical reasons." **Exhibit B, pp. 1-2.** On August 26, 2021, the Defendants promulgated New York State Health Regulation, Title 10, § 2.61 with no public notice and comment period. The regulation departed drastically from then Governor Cuomo's promises by eliminating religious exemptions for healthcare workers when it comes to the Defendants' COVID-19 vaccination mandate. **Exhibit A, p. 2**

New York State Health Regulation, Title 10, § 2.61 covers “any facility or institution included in the definition of ‘hospital’ ... including but not limited to general hospitals, nursing homes, and diagnostic and treatment centers....” *Id.* at p. 1. It applies to

all persons employed or affiliated with a covered entity, whether paid or unpaid, including but not limited to employees, members of the medical and nursing staff, contract staff, students, and volunteers, who engage in activities such that if they were infected with COVID-19, they could potentially expose other covered personnel, patients or residents to the disease.

*Id.* at p. 2. The regulation requires “[c]overed entities ... [to] continuously require personnel to be fully vaccinated against COVID-19, with the first dose for current personnel received by September 27, 2021 for general hospitals and nursing homes, and by October 7, 2021 for all other covered entities absent receipt of an exemption as allowed....” *Id.* at p. 2.

The only exemption that New York State Health Regulation, Title 10, § 2.61 provides is a “medical exemption.” *Id.* at p. 2.

### ***Vaccines – Ingredients:***

The three major COVID-19 vaccines – Johnson & Johnson (Janssen), Pfizer, and Moderna – use cells artificially developed using fetal cells taken from aborted fetuses in the 1970s and the 1980s in their testing, manufacture, or both. See *COVID-19 Vaccines & Fetal Cells*, Michigan Department of Health & Human Services.<sup>1</sup>

Johnson & Johnson used an aborted fetal cell line to produce and manufacture its vaccine. *Id.* Pfizer and Moderna did not use an aborted fetal cell line to produce and

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.michigan.gov/documents/coronavirus/COVID-19\\_Vaccines\\_and\\_Fetal\\_Cells\\_031921\\_720415\\_7.pdf](https://www.michigan.gov/documents/coronavirus/COVID-19_Vaccines_and_Fetal_Cells_031921_720415_7.pdf)

manufacture their vaccines, but they did use an aborted fetal cell line to confirm its efficacy prior to producing and manufacturing it. *Id.*

***Northwell Health & Plaintiffs Diane Bono & Michelle Melendez:***

Plaintiff Diane Bono is a registered nurse at Syosset Hospital in New York and is employed by Northwell Health. **Exhibit C – Affidavit of Diane Bono, ¶ 3.** She is a practicing Christian and believes in “the sanctity of life, born and unborn.” *Id.* at ¶ 5. She believes that abortion is morally evil and that its fruits are as well. *Id.* at ¶ 5. As such, she has a sincere religious objection to taking any of the available COVID-19 vaccines because they use aborted fetal cell lines. *Id.* at ¶ 6. On August 23, 2021, she submitted a request for a religious exemption from New York’s COVID-19 vaccination mandate to Northwell Health. **Exhibit D – Religious Exemption Denial For Diane Bono.** Northwell Health denied her religious exemption on August 31, 2021 and explained why:

We have received your request dated August 23, 2021 for an accommodation in the form of a religious exemption from New York State’s mandate that requires all health care personnel receive their first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine by September 27, 2021. On August 18, 2021, the New York State Department of Health (“DOH”) issued this mandate under Section 16 of the Public Health Law. However, on August 26, 2021 the DOH announced that religious exemptions are not permitted under the State mandate. It is for this reason that we are unable to grant your request for a religious exemption.

*Id.*

It then delivered her an ultimatum: “If you choose to not receive your first shot between now and September 27, 2021, you will be non-compliant with the NYS mandate and your continued employment will be at risk.” *Id.*

Bono has elected not to comply with the Defendants’ mandate because it would violate her religious beliefs. **Exhibit C, ¶ 7.** Her choice will subject her to the termination

of her current employment and will bar her from obtaining other employment as a nurse unless she yields and receives a COVID-19 vaccination. *Id.* at ¶ 9.

Plaintiff Michelle Melendez is a registered nurse at Syosset Hospital in New York and is employed by Northwell Health. **Exhibit E – Affidavit of Michelle Melendez, ¶¶ 2-3.** She is a practicing Catholic and believes in “the sanctity of life, born and unborn.” *Id.* at ¶¶ 4-5. She believes that abortion is morally evil and that its fruits are as well. *Id.* at ¶ 5. As such, she has a sincere religious objection to taking any of the available COVID-19 vaccines because they use aborted fetal cell lines. *Id.* at ¶ 6. On August 22, 2021, she submitted a request for a religious exemption from New York’s COVID-19 vaccination mandate to Northwell Health. **Exhibit F – Religious Exemption Denial For Michelle Melendez.** Northwell Health denied her religious exemption on August 31, 2021 and explained why:

We have received your request dated August 22, 2021 for an accommodation in the form of a religious exemption from New York State’s mandate that requires all health care personnel receive their first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine by September 27, 2021. On August 18, 2021, the New York State Department of Health (“DOH”) issued this mandate under Section 16 of the Public Health Law. However, on August 26, 2021 the DOH announced that religious exemptions are not permitted under the State mandate. It is for this reason that we are unable to grant your request for a religious exemption.

*Id.*

Northwell Health, however, did not issue the same direct ultimatum to Melendez as it did to Diane Bono. Melendez, however, believes that, like Bono, she will be terminated on or after September 27, 2021 if she refuses to get a COVID-19 vaccine.

**Exhibit E, ¶ 8.**

Melendez has elected not to comply with the Defendants' mandate because it would violate her religious beliefs. *Id.* at ¶ 7. Her choice will subject her to the termination of her current employment and will bar her from obtaining other employment as a nurse unless she yields and receives a COVID-19 vaccination. *Id.* at ¶ 9.

***Michelle Synakowski:***

Michelle Synakowski is a registered nurse employed at St. Joseph's Hospital in New York. **Exhibit G – Affidavit of Michelle Synakowski.** She is a practicing Catholic and believes in "the sanctity of life, born and unborn." *Id.* at ¶¶ 4-5. She believes that abortion is morally evil and that its fruits are as well. *Id.* at ¶ 5. As such, she has a sincere religious objection to taking any of the available COVID-19 vaccines because they use aborted fetal cell lines. *Id.* at ¶ 6. She will not comply with New York's vaccination mandate, and her employer has informed her that it will terminate her employment on September 21, 2021 if she does not receive the vaccine because it is required to do so by New York State Health Regulation, Title 10, § 2.61. *Id.* at ¶¶ 7-8. Her choice will subject her to the termination of her current employment and will bar her from obtaining other employment as a nurse unless she yields and receives a COVID-19 vaccination. *Id.* at ¶ 9.

**Argument**

A temporary restraining order is an extraordinary remedy. *Moore v. Consol. Edison Co. of N.Y., Inc. v. Reidy*, 409 F.3d 506, 510 (2d Cir. 2005). "The purpose of a temporary restraining order is to preserve an existing situation in status quo until the court has an opportunity to pass upon the merits of the demand for a preliminary injunction." *Garcia v. Yonkers Sch. Dist.*, 561 F.3d 97, 107 (2d Cir. 2009). The same factors used to determine

the merits of a preliminary injunction are used to determine a request for a temporary restraining order. *Longshoremen's Ass'n, AFL-CIO v. New York Shipping Ass'n, Inc.*, 965 F.2d 1224 (2d Cir. 1992). Thus, to obtain their requested temporary restraining order, the Plaintiffs must show "irreparable harm, and either (1) a likelihood of success on the merits of the case or (2) sufficiently serious questions going to the merits to make them a fair ground for litigation and a balance of hardships tipping decidedly in favor of the moving party." *Waldman Pub. Corp. v. Landall, Inc.*, 43 F.3d 775, 779-80 (2d Cir. 1994).

**I. THE PLAINTIFFS WILL SUFFER IRREPARABLE HARM IF THE COURT DOES NOT GRANT THEIR REQUEST FOR A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER.**

To show irreparable harm, the Plaintiffs must show that, absent a temporary restraining order, they will "suffer an injury that is neither remote nor speculative, but actual and imminent, and one that cannot be remedied if a court waits until the end of trial to resolve the harm." *Faiveley Transp. Malmö AB v. Wabtec Corp.*, 559 F.3d 110, 118 (2d Cir. 2009). "Where there is an adequate remedy at law, such as an award of money damages, injunctions are unavailable except in extraordinary circumstances." *Id.* at 118-19. Courts will presume that a movant has established irreparable harm in the absence of injunctive relief when the movant's claim involves the alleged deprivation of a constitutional right. *Am. Civil Liberties Union v. Clapper*, 804 F.3d 617, 622 (2d Cir. 2015).

The Plaintiffs here are entitled to the presumption of irreparable harm in the absence of injunctive relief because they have alleged that they will be wholly deprived of their constitutional rights to the free exercise of religion, privacy, and medical freedom.

The Plaintiffs also show actual and imminent harm that is irreparable and caused by New York State Health Regulation, Title 10, § 2.61 because they will be terminated and barred from working as healthcare professionals in New York unless they receive

COVID-19 vaccinations in violation of their religious beliefs. This harm is imminent as at least one plaintiff – Michelle Synakowski – will be terminated on September 21, 2021 and the other two plaintiffs – Diane Bono and Michelle Melendez – will be terminated on September 27, 2021. No amount of money will repair the damage caused by such terminations and the subsequent bar for the Plaintiffs to reenter the healthcare field in New York.

**II. THE PLAINTIFFS SHOW A LIKELIHOOD OF SUCCESS ON THE MERITS OF THEIR CLAIMS.**

**A. Supreme Court Precedent Does Not Establish A Public Health Exception To The First Amendment.**

The Defendants will likely claim that the Supreme Court's decisions in *Jacobson v. Massachusetts*, 197 U.S. 11 (1905), *Zucht v. King*, 260 U.S. 174 (1922), and *Prince v. Massachusetts*, 321 U.S. 158 (1944) as well as the Second Circuit's decision in *Philips v. City of New York*, 775 F.3d 538 (2d Cir. 2015) dispositively establish that mandatory vaccination laws are per se constitutional even when they seek to subjugate First Amendment rights. This claim seeks to establish a public health exception to the First Amendment, and it fails for three reasons.

First, the Supreme Court has clearly established that, even during a public health emergency, the First Amendment's prohibition on the attachment of special disabilities to religion still applies in full force. See *Harvest Rock Church, Inc. v. Newsom*, 141 S. Ct. 889(Mem) (Dec. 3, 2020) (granting certiorari and adopting *Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn v. Cuomo*, 141 S. Ct. 63 (2020) as its decision). If such a rule applies during a public health emergency, common sense dictates that it applies during ordinary circumstances as well. In other words, the Defendants' assertion of a public health

interest does not swallow the First Amendment even when it comes in the form of a vaccine mandate.

Second, *Jacobson* and *Zucht* involved assertions of different rights than the ones that the Plaintiffs assert here. As Justice Gorsuch pointed out in his *Cuomo* concurrence and as *Jacobson* itself makes clear, Henning Jacobson only asserted a generalized Fourteenth Amendment liberty interest claim in *Jacobson*, not a First Amendment claim, a suspect classification claim, or a claim of a fundamental right. *Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn v. Cuomo*, 141 S. Ct. 63, 70 (2020) (Gorsuch, J., concurring). Justice Gorsuch then makes the following observation:

Put differently, *Jacobson* didn't seek to depart from normal legal rules during a pandemic, and it supplies no precedent for doing so. Instead, Jacobson applied what would become the traditional legal test associated with the right at issue—exactly what the Court does today. Here, that means strict scrutiny: The First Amendment traditionally requires a State to treat religious exercises at least as well as comparable secular activities unless it can meet the demands of strict scrutiny—showing it has employed the most narrowly tailored means available to satisfy a compelling state interest.

*Id.* at 70.

Likewise, in *Zucht v. King*, 260 U.S. 24 (1922), Rosalyn Zucht only asserted a generalized Fourteenth Amendment liberty claim against a school vaccination mandate and a vague equal protection claim. The *Zucht* Court relied on *Jacobson* to reject her claim.

In *Prince v. Massachusetts*, 321 U.S. 158 (1944), the Supreme Court expressly limited its decision to the facts of the case:

Our ruling does not extend beyond the facts the case presents. We neither lay the foundation 'for any (that is, every) state intervention in the indoctrination and participation of children in religion' which may be done 'in the name of their health and welfare' nor give warrant for 'every limitation on their religious training and activities.' The religious training and indoctrination of children may be accomplished in many ways, some of



which, as we have noted, have received constitutional protection through decisions of this Court. These and all others except the public proclaiming of religion on the streets, if this may be taken as either training or indoctrination of the proclaimer, remain unaffected by the decision.

*Id.* at 171.

Thus, even though the *Prince* Court rejected the First Amendment claim and permitted Massachusetts to regulate child street preaching, it expressly instructed lower courts that its opinion did not purport to establish legal principles on any other issue. By the Supreme Court's own language, *Prince* has no controlling weight in this case.

Third, even if Justice Gorsuch's view of *Jacobson* is incorrect and *Jacobson* does stand for the proposition that vaccination mandates are per se a valid exercise of the state's police power, the Second Circuit's reliance on it and *Zucht* in *Philips* errs, and the Court should refuse the temptation to make such an error.

There is no question that the Fourteenth Amendment represented a drastic shift in American constitutional law. Before its ratification, the Supreme Court had clearly established that the Founders did not intend for the Bill of Rights to apply to state governments. *Barron v. Baltimore*, 32 U.S. (7 Pet.) 243 (1833). Thus, the states enjoyed a greater measure of sovereignty than they did after the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment. In the thirty years before the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, there were strong political movements – primarily the abolition movement – that sought to subject state sovereignty to the individual rights protections guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. See Michael Kent Curtis, *The Bill of Rights As A Limitation On State Authority: A Reply To Professor Berger*, 16 Wake Forest L. Rev. 45 (1980). The framers of Fourteenth Amendment were abolitionists, and they intended to achieve the subjugation of state sovereignty to individual rights protections through the Fourteenth Amendment. *Id.*

The principal author of the Fourteenth Amendment, Representative John Bingham, elaborated on the Fourteenth Amendment after its ratification, referencing *Barron v. Baltimore* by name and stating as follows:

Mr. Speaker, that the scope and meaning of the limitations imposed by the first section, fourteenth amendment of the Constitution may be more fully understood, permit me to say that the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, as contradistinguished from citizens of a State, are chiefly defined in the first eight amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

*Id.* at 85 (quoting Cong. Globe, 42d Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> Sess. App. 84 (1871)). Furthermore, another author of the Fourteenth Amendment, Senator Jacob Howard, explained that its Privileges or Immunities Clause guaranteed unenumerated rights like the Art. IV, Sec. 2 Privileges and Immunities Clause did. See Randy E. Barnett & Evan Bernick, *The Privileges or Immunities Clause Abridged: A Critique of Kurt Lash on the Fourteenth Amendment*, 95 Notre Dame L.R. 499, 500 (2019). Senator Howard explained that the Fourteenth Amendment was intended to protect unenumerated rights of the kind defined in *Corfield v. Coryell*, 6 F. Cas. 546, 551 (C.C.E.D. Pa. 123). *Id.* at 500 (citing Cong. Globe, 39<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> Sess. 2765 (1866) (statement of Sen. Howard)).

The Supreme Court declined to adopt the clear interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment's Privileges or Immunities Clause as a vehicle for incorporation of the Bill of Rights and substantive due process in *The Slaughter-House Cases*, 83 U.S. 36 (1873). Over the late 1800s, the Supreme Court repeatedly rejected arguments aimed at achieving the Fourteenth Amendment's original purpose of incorporating the Bill of Rights against the states. See, e.g., *United States v. Cruikshank*, 92 U.S. 542 (1876). The Supreme Court did not recognize incorporation as a constitutional doctrine until 1925 in *Gitlow v. New York*, 268 U.S. 652 (1925), and it did not recognize unenumerated rights

as being protected by the Fourteenth Amendment until *Lochner v. New York*, 198 U.S. 45 (1905). Furthermore, the Supreme Court did not even discuss modern constitutional scrutiny doctrines until 1938 in *United States v. Carolene Products Co.*, 304 U.S. 144, 152 n. 4 (1938), and it did not apply a form of scrutiny other than rational basis review until *Korematsu v. United States*, 323 U.S. 214 (1944).

Thus, when the Supreme Court decided *Jacobson*, it had not given full force and meaning to the precise nature of the Fourteenth Amendment. The controlling jurisprudence at the time meant that the Supreme Court did not examine unenumerated rights or enumerated rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment because it did not interpret the Fourteenth Amendment as protecting either form of individual rights. Even more notably, Henning Jacobson did not even attempt to assert claims under the Bill of Rights or some sort of unenumerated rights theory within the Fourteenth Amendment, relying wholly on the argument that the Fourteenth Amendment protected a form of generalized liberty.

The Supreme Court has never had the occasion to revisit the scope of *Jacobson* after it recognized the full scope of the Fourteenth Amendment and effected the fundamental change required by the Fourteenth Amendment in the dynamic between the state's police power and individual rights. The result is that *Jacobson* is out of place in modern constitutional jurisprudence and should not be given the force of controlling law.

An illustration of *Jacobson*'s place in modern constitutional jurisprudence readily presents itself. The CDC described HIV/AIDS as a global pandemic in 2006,<sup>2</sup> and it was

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5531a1.htm>

treated as a global pandemic since the 1980s.<sup>3</sup> According the CDC's statistics in 2018, gay and bisexual men accounted for 69% of new HIV diagnoses.<sup>4</sup> Despite HIV/AIDS being declared a global pandemic and the increased risk of the spread of HIV/AIDS among gays and bisexuals, the Supreme Court clearly established that states' police power does not permit them to criminalize homosexual intimacy, which is protected as a fundamental unenumerated right under the Fourteenth Amendment.<sup>5</sup> *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558 (2003). If *Jacobson* controlled as a rule of law, it would undoubtedly permit states to prohibit conduct that would spread HIV/AIDS with the threat of criminal consequences. However, as the Supreme Court recognized in *Lawrence*, modern constitutional jurisprudence does not permit the state to classify fundamental rights – enumerated or unenumerated – as forbidden fruit at which a mere nibble will result in criminal consequences. The Supreme Court did not cite or discuss *Jacobson* once in its *Lawrence* opinion, and it did not address public health concerns either. *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558 (2003).

*Lawrence* shows that *Jacobson* is out of place in modern constitutional jurisprudence and confirms its historical context as a pre-incorporation/unenumerated rights rule of law that has little to no application in modern constitutional jurisprudence. The Court should not give *Jacobson* and other decisions that rely on it dispositive weight over the Plaintiffs' Free Exercise claims, and it should instead apply modern constitutional jurisprudence to scrutinize the Defendants' restrictions as the Supreme Court itself has

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<sup>3</sup> Michael H. Merson, *The HIV-AIDS Pandemic at 25 – The Global Response*, N. Engl. J. Med. (2006). <https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/nejmp068074>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/overview/ataglance.html>

<sup>5</sup> Laurence H. Tribe, *Lawrence v. Texas: The "Fundamental Right" That Dare Not Speak Its Name*, 117 Harv. L. Rev. 1893 (2004).

done recently. See, e.g., *Tandon v. Newsom*, 141 S. Ct. 1294 (Apr. 9, 2021); *Harvest Rock Church, Inc. v. Newsom*, 141 S. Ct. 889(Mem) (2020); *Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn v. Cuomo*, 141 S. Ct. 63 (2020).

**B. New York State Health Regulation, Title 10, § 2.61 Targets Religion For A Special Disability In Violation Of The First Amendment Because It Allows Healthcare Workers To Claim A Medical Exemption, But Not A Religious One.**

Although the First Amendment does not entitle religious observers to special dispensations from general criminal laws because of their religion, “[t]he Free Exercise Clause protect[s] religious observers against unequal treatment and subjects to the strictest scrutiny laws that target the religious for special disabilities based on their religious status.” *Trinity Lutheran Church of Columbia, Inc. v. Comer*, 137 S.Ct. 2012, 2019 (2017) (internal citation and quotation marks omitted); see also *Employment Div., Dept. of Human Resources of Oregon v. Smith*, 494 U.S. 872, 877 (1990). Thus, laws may not discriminate against “some or all religious beliefs.” *Trinity Lutheran*, 137 S.Ct. at 2021 (quoting *Church of Lukumi Babulu Aye, Inc. v. Hialeah*, 508 U.S. 520, 532 (1993)). Laws that discriminate in such a manner are subject to the strictest scrutiny. *Id.* at 2019. Thus, the analysis of First Amendment Free Exercise claims begins with an analysis of whether a law is neutral and of general applicability. *Fulton v. City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*, 141 S. Ct. 1868, 1876 (Jun. 17, 2021).

“A law is not generally applicable if it invite[s] the government to consider the particular reasons for a person’s conduct by providing a mechanism for individualized exemptions.” *Fulton*, 141 S. Ct. at 1877 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). “A law also lacks general applicability if it prohibits religious conduct while permitting secular conduct that undermines the government’s asserted interests in a similar way.”

*Id.* While it is true that all laws are somewhat selective, the Supreme Court has held that specific “categories of selection are of paramount concern when a law has the incidental effect of burdening religious practice.” *Church of the Lukumi Babalu Aye, Inc. v. City of Hialeah*, 508 U.S. 520, 542 (1993).

At least one circuit court has previously held that the grant of a medical exemption, but not a religious exemption, violates the neutrality and general applicability requirements of the Free Exercise Clause. In *Fraternal order of Police Newark Lodge No. 12 v. City of Newark*, 170 F.3d 359 (3rd Cir. 1999), now-Justice Samuel Alito held that a police department’s medical exemptions from a shaving policy, but denial of religious exemptions, constituted a set of individualized exemptions within the meaning of *Lukumi*. Of particular concern to Justice Alito and his fellow Third Circuit judges was when “the government does not merely create a mechanism for individualized exemptions, but instead, actually creates a categorical exemption for individuals with a secular objection, but not for individuals with a religious objection.” *Id.* at 365. Thus, they held that such a categorical distinction triggered strict scrutiny because the medical exemption undermined the government’s interests in the same way that the religious exemption did. *Id.*

Additionally, in *Tandon v. Newsom*, 141 S. Ct. 1294, 1296 (Apr. 2021), the Supreme Court held that whether two activities or exemptions are comparable for purposes of a Free Exercise Clause analysis is determined by the risks that they pose, not the reasons for giving them.

The Defendants have offered familiar cliches when it comes to justifying New York State Health Regulation, Title 10, § 2.61, arguing that a mandatory COVID-19 vaccination

for healthcare workers is necessary to protect public health. These cliches, however, falter under New York State Health Regulation, Title 10, § 2.61's system of individualized exemptions that entertains requests for secular (medical) exemptions while categorically excluding requests for religious exemptions.

The empty platitudes that the Defendants have offered the public ignore reality. Regardless of whether a healthcare worker claims a medical or a religious exemption, they enter hospitals and other covered entities unvaccinated and, in the Defendants' eyes, more likely to spread COVID-19 than their peers. COVID-19, and the spread of COVID-19, will not inquire as to a healthcare worker's reasons for being exempt from the Defendants' COVID-19 vaccination requirement. As set forth in *Tandon*, the law does not inquire why either when considering which level of constitutional scrutiny to apply. The plain truth of the matter is that the Defendants consider all unvaccinated healthcare workers to be a public health risk because of their increased likelihood to spread contagious disease.

Because New York State Health Regulation, Title 10, § 2.61 provides a system of individualized exemptions, *Fulton* clearly mandates the conclusion that it is not a regulation of neutral and general applicability. Thus, Supreme Court precedent requires the Court to apply strict scrutiny to New York State Health Regulation, Title 10, § 2.61.

It cannot survive strict scrutiny. Under a strict scrutiny analysis, a government defendant must show that the challenged law is narrowly tailored to further a compelling government interest. *Reed v. Town of Gilbert, Ariz.*, 576 U.S. 155, 172 (2015). New York State Health Regulation, Title 10, § 2.61 fails on both elements.

First, the Defendants likely will claim a compelling interest in preventing the spread of COVID-19 and its variants in the healthcare community. As discussed above, however, they undermine the compelling nature of their interest by allowing healthcare workers to claim medical exemptions from their COVID-19 vaccination mandate. Once again, COVID-19, and the spread of COVID-19, will not inquire as to a healthcare worker's reasons for being exempt from the Defendants' COVID-19 vaccination requirement. By allowing medical exemptions, the Defendants have failed to state a compelling interest strong enough to infringe on the Plaintiffs' First Amendment rights.

Second, New York State Health Regulation, Title 10, § 2.61 does not even abide in the same universe as narrow tailoring does. The Defendants willingly provide accommodations to healthcare workers claiming medical exemptions, but mandate the termination of healthcare workers claiming religious exemptions and then bar them from working in healthcare until they bow to the COVID-19 vaccination mandate. Even assuming *arguendo* that the Defendants could constitutionally impose stricter requirements on healthcare workers who receive religious exemptions, the Defendants had many ways to limit their risk to public health. The Defendants could have required all exempt healthcare workers to work only with low-risk populations in the healthcare system. It could have required them to submit to regular COVID-19 testing, masking, and other restrictions.

They chose to do none of these things and completely ignored the fact that healthcare workers such as the Plaintiffs delivered quality and safe healthcare throughout the COVID-19 pandemic without being vaccinated. Last year, the Defendants categorically lauded the Plaintiffs as heroes. This year, they are trying to fire them with



no consideration of how they can accommodate them. The First Amendment requires narrow tailoring, and the Defendants have not made any good faith efforts to narrowly tailor New York State Health Regulation, Title 10, § 2.61.

The Supreme Court's decision in *Fulton* clearly indicates that the Defendants' behavior is constitutionally impermissible. Thus, the Plaintiffs have shown that they are likely to prevail on the merits and that a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction are appropriate and required here to protect their First Amendment rights.

**C. New York State Health Regulation, Title 10, § 2.61 Violates The Plaintiffs' Fourteenth Amendment Rights To Privacy And Medical Freedom.**

The Supreme Court unequivocally established a fundamental right to privacy in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, and Fourteenth Amendments in *Roe v. Wade* and prior decisions. See *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113, 152-53 (1973). While its precedents only covered matters pertaining to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education, the *Roe* Court refrained from confining it to just those areas. *Id.* at 152-53. The *Roe* Court then elaborated on the medical nature of the decision that a woman must make on whether to elect an abortion:

This right of privacy, whether it be founded in the Fourteenth Amendment's concept of personal liberty and restrictions upon state action, as we feel it is, or, as the District Court determined, in the Ninth Amendment's reservation of rights to the people, is broad enough to encompass a woman's decision whether or not to terminate her pregnancy. The detriment that the State would impose upon the pregnant woman by denying this choice altogether is apparent. Specific and direct harm medically diagnosable even in early pregnancy may be involved. Maternity, or additional offspring, may force upon the woman a distressful life and future. Psychological harm may be imminent. Mental and physical health may be taxed by child care. There is also the distress, for all concerned, associated with the unwanted child, and there is the problem of bringing a child into a family already unable, psychologically and otherwise, to care for it. In other cases, as in this one, the additional difficulties and continuing stigma of

unwed motherhood may be involved. All these are factors the woman and her responsible physician necessarily will consider in consultation.

*Id.* at 153.

The Supreme Court then reaffirmed its decision in *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833 (1992) and describe the choice on whether to get an abortion as one of the “most intimate and personal choices that a person may make in a lifetime, choices central to personal dignity and autonomy.” *Id.* at 851. Although the *Casey* Court located the right to an abortion under a Fourteenth Amendment liberty theory, it did not cast doubt on *Roe*’s formulation of the right as a right to privacy. *Id.* at 852-853.

Under these decisions, the decision to terminate a pregnancy is inherently a private medical decision. While the *Roe* Court cited *Jacobson* for the proposition that the fundamental right to privacy did not completely remove conduct from state regulation, it held that states could only regulate the right when its interest became compelling and its regulations must be narrowly tailored. *Roe*, 410 U.S. at 154-56. In other words, *Roe* required state regulations to survive strict scrutiny.

If the right to elect a medical procedure to terminate the life of another being is a fundamental constitutional right, the right to decline a vaccination is also a fundamental constitutional right with similar roots in the Supreme Court’s precedents. See *Cruzan v. Director, Missouri Department of Health*, 497 U.S. 261 (1990) (holding that there is a fundamental constitutional right to refuse medical treatment). Like the right to abortion, the right to decline a vaccination is not an unlimited right, but one that is entitled to be protected by strict scrutiny.

As discussed previously, the state of federal constitutional law has changed dramatically since *Jacobson*, and, as Justice Gorsuch pointed out, courts must follow

*Jacobson's* approach to selecting levels of scrutiny and issuing rulings. Because *Philips* and the other Second Circuit cases that the Defendants rely on blindly embrace *Jacobson* as dispositive for its holding instead of what it did, they cannot control this claim.

New York State Health Regulation, Title 10, § 2.61 cannot survive strict scrutiny because there are ways where the Defendants can tailor their “solutions” for preventing the spread of COVID-19 while respecting the Plaintiffs’ rights – i.e., restricting them to working with low-risk patients while testing frequently and wearing the same personal protective equipment that they did throughout the entirety of the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, the Plaintiffs are likely to prevail on the merits of this claim.

### **III. THE BALANCE OF HARDSHIPS DECIDEDLY WEIGHS IN FAVOR OF THE PLAINTIFFS.**

If the Court does not grant the Plaintiffs’ application for a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction, they will suffer irreparable harm in the form of the loss of their employment and income and being barred from working in the healthcare industry in New York State for the foreseeable future. See New York State Health Regulation, Title 10, § 2.61. More seriously, they will be subject to daily religious discrimination as they will be unable to find work as nurses or in other healthcare positions because of the Defendants’ intolerance for their religious beliefs. No amount of monetary compensation can compensate the Defendants for such a devastating turn of events.

To the contrary, the Defendants and their proclaimed interests will suffer no harm from a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction. They have lauded the professionalism of healthcare workers such as the Plaintiffs throughout the course of the COVID-19 pandemic. They praised their ability to control the spread of COVID-19 through the use of proper personal protective equipment (PPE) and various other precautions.

The mere emergence of COVID-19 vaccinations did not eliminate the same precautions or professionalism that the Defendants once praised. The Plaintiffs are more than willing to and capable of exercising that professionalism and those precautions, and they have proven that for over a year.

While the Defendants may assert that the public interest lies in the control of the spread of COVID-19, the public interest that our nation has articulated for centuries is in constitutional liberties. Even in times of national emergencies, the public interest lies in the rights guaranteed to every American by the United States Constitution. While there is an undeniable public interest in combatting and containing COVID-19, it does not take precedent over the public interest established in the supreme law of the land: the United States Constitution.

Thus, issuing the temporary restraining order would serve the public interest by protecting the constitutional liberties that our ancestors established and which have remained constant through every time of national crisis this nation has faced.

### **Conclusion**

For the foregoing reasons, the Plaintiffs respectfully request the Court to immediately issue a temporary restraining order enjoining the enforcement of New York State Health Regulation, Title 10, § 2.61 until such time as the Court can hear the parties' arguments for a preliminary injunction.

THE PLAINTIFFS  
/s/ Norman A. Pattis /s/  
NORMAN A. PATTIS, ESQ.  
PATTIS & SMITH, LLC  
383 Orange Street  
New Haven, CT 06511  
Tel: (203) 393-3017  
Fax: (203) 393-9745  
[npattis@pattisandsmith.com](mailto:npattis@pattisandsmith.com)

/s/ Cameron L. Atkinson /s/  
CAMERON L. ATKINSON, ESQ.  
*Pro hac vice pending*  
PATTIS & SMITH, LLC  
383 Orange Street  
New Haven, CT 06511  
Tel: (203) 393-3017  
Fax: (203) 393-9745  
[catkinson@pattisandsmith.com](mailto:catkinson@pattisandsmith.com)

/s/ Earl A. Voss /s/  
EARL A. VOSS, ESQ.  
*Pro hac vice pending*  
PATTIS & SMITH, LLC  
383 Orange Street  
New Haven, CT 06511  
Tel: (203) 393-3017  
Fax: (203) 393-9745  
[avoss@pattisandsmith.com](mailto:avoss@pattisandsmith.com)

### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on the date above a copy of the foregoing was served by certified mail, email, and/or by fax upon Governor Hochul and Dr. Zucker or their proper representatives designated by law.

/s/ Norman A. Pattis /s/  
NORMAN A. PATTIS, ESQ.